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JUNE 10TH, 1850.

THE REV. HUMPHREY LLOYD, D. D., PRESIDENT,  
in the Chair.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT attended the meeting of the Academy.

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Rev. Dr. Todd stated that he had now to perform a duty imposed upon him by the late Professor MacCullagh, by presenting to the Academy the original manuscript of the Latin version of the *Macariæ Excidium*, by Colonel Charles O'Kelly. The MS. was purchased by Professor MacCullagh, and given for publication to the Irish Archæological Society, on the condition that, when printed, the MS. should be deposited in the library of the Academy. The printing being now completed, the time was come for fulfilling the intentions of the donor.\*

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The following Letter was read from G. W. Hemans, Esq., C. E., accompanying the presentation of seven bronze or copper spear-heads, found in an excavation on the Midland Great Western Railway :

“ June 8, 1850.

“ DEAR SIR,—I have the pleasure of sending you herewith, for presentation to the Academy on Monday night, seven bronze or copper spear-heads, found in the excavations of the Midland Great Western Railway a few days ago. They appear to me to have been cast in moulds, and are remarkably fine specimens, from their size and the perfect state of the rivets, mouldings, and cutting-edge, which latter is almost as sharp as the metal is capable of being made.

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\* A full account of this MS., and of the circumstances under which it was purchased by Professor Mac Cullagh, will be found in the Preface to the volume, as published by the Irish Archæological Society.

“ They were discovered about two and a half feet under the surface of a shallow bog, in the townland of Hillswood, parish of Kilconnell, county Galway ; they were found stuck in a bunch in the ground, with the points down. No other relics appeared near them.

“ I am yours very truly,

“ G. W. HEMANS,

“ *Chief Engineer.*

“ *Edward Clibborn, Esq.,*

“ *Assistant Secretary, R. I. A.*”

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Rev. Dr. Robinson gave an account of a new anemometer.

He would not have been induced to add another to the numerous instruments of this kind already invented, but that he thought an exposition of the principles which guided him in its construction might be of use. The time, too, is auspicious, when, under the guidance of the President, we are forming an association to study the meteorology of Ireland. That, he hoped, was an example which would be widely followed, as in a most brilliant instance. Dr. Lloyd, in establishing the Dublin Magnetical Observatory, gave the first impulse to that splendid course of magnetic investigation, which is one of the proudest achievements of the present century. Other branches of meteorology have been brought to high perfection, but anemometry, one of the most important and closely connected with all the rest, is far in the back-ground,—not from neglect. Almost in the dawn of modern science we find Derham and Hooke engaged with it ; and from them to the present day, a succession of instruments, many highly ingenious, show that it has been zealously, if not successfully cultivated. Yet it has borne but little fruit, because, as he thought, a wrong track had been followed in observation. What we want to know respecting wind is (along with its direction) its motion—the space through